MARCH 24, 1775. THE NUMBER 8.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

ALWAYS FOR LIBERTY, AND THE PUBLICK GOOD.

ALEXANDER PURDIE, PRINTER.

From the LONDON EVENING POST.

To the KING.

I DO not preſume thus publickly to addreſs your Majeſty to arraign your conduct as a man, or as a King, to compare you with a Nero or a Caligula. Far other ſentiment have ever poſſeſſed my mind. With ſupreme delight do I view your Majeſty as a model of every virtue domeſtick and ſocial; as the tendereſt of huſbands, the moſt affectionate of parents, and the beſt of men. With the utmoſt ſatisfaction have I ſeen your Majeſty rewarded by Heaven with an amiable conſort, who is the ornament of her ſex, and a numerous race of lovely children, who are the happy expreſſions of their royal parents features, mental and corporeal. Having always conſidered your Majeſty's character in this amiable light, I never could reconcile it with the meaſures lately purſued againſt our American colonies. Surely, ſaid I, ſo pious, ſo juſt, ſo humane a Prince, can never give his hearty concurrence to meaſures ſo big with ruin to the nation at large. He could not, he muſt have been miſinformed, his natural love of juſtice and humanity muſt have been overpowered, not ſuppreſſed, by his undeſerving confidants, whoſe hearts are callous to every emotion of pity, and every ſenſe of juſtice and mercy. Surely he will one day break his ignoble chains, and caſt from him with diſdain and contempt thoſe invaders of his dignity, thoſe canker-worms that prey upon his laurels, and deſtroy every blooming bud of true greatneſs and magnanimity. He will at laſt ſhine forth in his native ſplendour, and by the beams of his own effulgent brightneſs diſſipate every gloomy cloud of diſcontent throughout the nation. Such were my pleaſing contemplations at the diſſolution of the late Parliament, which I fondly indulged till the opening of the preſent, when I hoped to find my idea realized by a ſpeech from the throne declaratory of your Majeſty's benign diſpoſition towards your ſubjects in America. But, alas! how very reverſe to my fond expectations, how contrary to the wiſhes of every friend to Great Britain, when inſtead of the conciliatory terms of parental affection, inſtead of the mild, but prevailing language of mercy and benevolence, the Miniſter's ſpeech (I do not mean your Majeſty's) breathes nothing but malignity, and is fraught with the harſh diſcordant ſounds of violence and oppreſſion. Little avails it that your Majeſty concludes your ſpeech with aſſuring us, that on your part you have nothing ſo much at heart as the real proſperity and laſting happineſs of all your ſubjects, when the tenour of the Miniſter's oration, and the whole conduct of adminiſtration, is in direct oppoſition thereto. In adminiſtration it is declared, that the preſent oppreſſive meaſures ſhall be ſtill maintained; nay, that it is the firm and ſteadfaſt reſolution of government to withſtand every attempt to the contrary. Ah! Sir, if ſome Kings were as ready to execute the wiſhes of their people, as they are firm and ſteadfaſt in oppoſing them, what glorious monarchs would they be! But it is aſſerted that the meaſures now purſued, with regard to America, are eſſential to the dignity, the ſafety, and the welfare of the Britiſh empire. Good God! is it eſſential to the dignity, the ſafety, and the welfare of the Britiſh empire, calmly to look over any inſults from our natural enemies, and ſend our fleets and armies to deſtroy the deſcendants of thoſe who conquered them? To ſend Engliſhmen to butcher Engliſhmen, for aſſerting thoſe rights which nature gave them, and which nature teaches them to defend. Is it eſſential to the dignity, ſafety, and welfare of the Britiſh empire, to eſtabliſh and promote a religion the moſt unfriendly to ſociety, and the moſt barbarous in the world, merely, upon occaſion, to obtain the aſſiſtance of its profeſſors in America againſt our proteſtant fellow ſubjects there? Is it eſſential to the dignity, the ſafety, and the welfare, of the Britiſh empire, unneceſſarily, wantonly, and illegally, to burthen the Americans with taxes that neither the laws of God, of nature, or of reaſon, can ever warrant to impoſe, and upon their noble reſolution of refuſing to ſubmit to ſuch arbitrary impoſitions, to deſtroy their ports, and murder their people? Is it eſſential to the dignity, ſafety, and welfare of the Britiſh empire, to deſtroy the effect of trials by jury in America, merely becauſe thoſe juries, as before legally choſen and employed, were found unfavourable to the deſigns of deſpotiſm, and the ſuppoſed criminal liable to be tranſported, ſome thouſands of miles, acroſs the wide atlantick, to take his trial before unknown men in an unknown country? Is it eſſential to the dignity, the ſafety, and the welfare of the Britiſh empire, by violent and oppreſſive meaſures, to loſe the confidence and affection of an increaſing world; to make the coloniſts ſhudder at the name of an Engliſhman; to make them deny the appellation, and claim the nobler title of Americans; to run the riſk of cauſing them, in ſpite of all reſtraint, to ſettle their commerce in other regions, and aggrandize other nations at our expence, and by our own weakneſs and folly? If ſuch be the dignity of a Briton, let me bluſh to own that I was born ſuch; let me rather claim kindred with the wild, but independent Tartar, with the ſavage but free Indian, than with Britons who can butcher their fellow creatures in cold blood, deſtroy the higheſt intereſt of their country, break the deareſt connexions of friendſhip and affinity, and cry, "it is eſſential to the dignity, the ſafety, and the welfare of the nation." But let me retract my two haſty wiſh, the body of the Engliſh nation, I truſt, are not ſuch Britons. The nation at large wiſhes to ſee England and America united in the ſtrongeſt bands of love and unity, and to conſpire together to promote each others proſperity and grandeur. It is in vain to oppreſs them, oppreſſion may damp them for a time, but in the end will only ſerve to increaſe that flame of liberty, which will one day break out in the brighteſt blaze of genuine liberty, which ſhall be kept alive to the lateſt periods of time. Though we may oppreſs them at preſent, it will only ſerve to add to our accumulated ſhame, that of having dared to oppoſe the true ſpirit of celeſtial freedom, which animates every Britiſh American throughout the continent. Had we treated them as they ought to have been treated, we might in future times have gone hand in hand with them, have partook of all their glorious exploits, have been enriched by their riches, and we might have been called the parents, the firſt protectors, and the friends of that people, which ſhall judge the earth, and in contraſt of whom all other nations ſhall be as the ſapleſs trunks of decayed trees, compared with an American foreſt of youthful plants, blooming with perpetual verdure. That America will be thus great and flouriſhing, every conſidering perſon muſt allow. The aſſertion does not depend upon any idle imaginations or dreaming prophecies, but upon ſound reaſon, and the ſteady obſervance of paſt events, compared with preſent occurrences, and every tyrannical meaſure employed to prevent it, will but haſten that great event. Let not Britons repine at the thought. *They are* Britons *likewiſe*. Let us remember that the ſpirit that animates them, is the ſame ſpirit which animated us in the nobleſt periods of our exiſtence, and which I truſt will yet animate us, to the ſhame and confuſion of every betrayer of his country. Let us view our colonies in the light an affectionate parent views his virtuous and aſpiring offſpring, who is happy in their happineſs, lives in their lives, and when he expires, it is with the ſweet conſolation, that he leaves behind him a ſucceſſion of heroes, who will keep up his dignity, and prolong his virtuous fame to the laſt ages of the world. Pardon, Sir, this digreſſion, in favour of a people I honour and eſteem for their virtuous ſentiments of liberty, and high, though ſolid, notions of indepency. I am perſuaded your Majeſty would view them in the ſame light, and graciouſly protect and encourage them, could you diveſt yourſelf of thoſe prejudices, with which deſigning men have attempted to pervert your natural goodneſs and humanity. The reſpect and eſteem for your Majeſty's perſon is not ſo totally eradicated from the hearts of your ſubjects, but that by now complying with their wiſhes, you might ſtill reign unrivalled in the boſom of every friend to Great Britain and the Brunſwick line.

AMATOR REGIS.

From the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

I WISH to addreſs the underſtandings of my fellow citizens, not to inflame their paſſions. As inquirers after truth, my higheſt ambition is to aſſiſt them, to furniſh the clew; their own good ſenſe will enable them to purſue it. I think an attention peculiarly due to ſuch publications as come recommended by the graces of ſtyle and language. The moſt deadly poiſon may be conveyed in the moſt beautiful cup; it may be more inviting, but it is not the leſs fatal. The piece ſigned Philelreue is not deſtitute of thoſe graces, but he has raiſed a fabrick on a foundation which only exiſted in his own imagination. There muſt ſurely be ſingular merit in that claim which muſt be miſrepreſented, to be oppoſed with ſucceſs. When I hear America charged with aſpiring after independance, I aſk were we independent on Great

Britain in 1762? That is the era to which we all look back with regret, and to which we are anxiously seeking to return.

When I hear the Americans termed *Rebels*, I ask, was the revolution a rebellion? That was an oppoſition to government, becauſe government was attempted to be exerciſed in a manner inconſiſtent with the ſafety, liberty, and happineſs of the governed. One man attempted to legiſlate without their participation; in our caſe, this attempt is made by about 800. Can this circumſtance change the nature of the action?

When I hear any one declaiming againſt the American ſyſtem, I aſk, are you willing to be taxed by the Britiſh Parliament? A fair anſwer to theſe queſtions I have generally found more deciſive and convincing than the beſt connected chain of reaſoning. If any man can anſwer them in the affirmative, I may pity, but cannot blame him for withdrawing from the conteſt. If I was aſked to ſtate the claims of America, I ſhould ſay ſhe has none, but that Great Britain ſhould deſiſt from innovations, uſeleſs and diſappointing to herſelf, but fatal to America. We are defendants in this great ſuit; we aſk but to continue in that ſtate in which our own reaſon and judgment convinces us our ſafety conſiſts, and which the experience of 100 years has confirmed as the moſt beneficial for both countries.

For this long courſe of years, America, with a moſt unſuſpecting confidence, reſigned herſelf to the wiſdom and virtue of the parent ſtate, whoſe wiſeſt Miniſters, and ableſt men, were content with the benefits of commerce, and ſought no power but ſuch as tended to its increaſe and ſecurity. After a long and expenſive war, in which the Americans were repeatedly acknowledged the moſt loyal ſubjects and affectionate coloniſts, a ſyſtem was formed which proceeded ſtep by ſtep in dreadful progreſſion, till it has ſwallowed up every privilege and right which ought to diſtinguiſh an Engliſh coloniſt from thoſe of arbitrary ſtates. Of what importance is it to us that our fellow ſubjects, 3000 miles off, ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from the other nations of the earth, as free and happy, while we have no ſhare in the diſtinction? Let us compare the rights of a Britiſh ſubject with thoſe of an American, we ſhall ſee a very ſtriking diſparity.

In ENGLAND.	In AMERICA.
1. A trial by a jury of his country, in all caſes of life and property.	1. A trial by jury only in ſome caſes, ſubjected in others to a ſingle Judge, or a Board of Commiſſioners.
2. A trial where the offence was committed.	2. A trial, if a Governour pleaſes, 3000 miles from the place where the offence was committed.
3. The civil authority ſupreme over the military, and no ſtanding army in time of peace kept up but by the conſent of the people.	3. The military ſuperiour to the civil authority, and America obliged to contribute to the ſupport of a ſtanding army, kept up without and againſt its conſent.
4. The Judges independent of the Crown and people.	4. The Judges made independent of the people, but dependent of the people, but dependent on the Crown for the ſupport and tenure of their commiſſions.
5. No tax or impoſition laid, but by thoſe who muſt partake of the burthen.	5. Taxes and impoſitions laid by thoſe who not only do not partake of the burthens, but who eaſe themſelves by it.
6. A free trade to all the world, except the Eaſt Indies.	6. A trade only to ſuch places as Great Britain ſhall permit.
In ENGLAND.	In AMERICA.
7. A free uſe and practice of all engines, and other devices, for ſaving labour and promoting manufactures.	7. The uſe only of ſuch engines as Great Britain has not prohibited.
8. A right to petition the King, and all proſecutions and commitments therefore illegal.	8. Promoting and encouraging petitions to the King declared the higheſt preſumption, and the the legiſlative Aſſemblies of America diſſolved therefore in 1768.
9. Freedom of debate and proceedings in their legiſlative deliberations.	9. Aſſemblies diſſolved, their legiſlative power ſuſpended, for the free exerciſe of their reaſon and judgment, in their legiſlative capacity.
10. For redreſs of grievances, amending, ſtrengthening, and preſerving the laws, Parliaments to be held frequently.	10. To prevent the redreſs of grievances, or repreſentations tending thereto, Aſſemblies poſtponed for a great length of time, and prevented meeting in the moſt critical times.

In a former paper, I obſerved that the legal government of America terminated in the year 1763. A ſeries of acts ſince that time will evince the truth of my aſſertion. Then, for the firſt time, the taxation of America was attempted, and has been continued, with unremitted aſſiduity, to the preſent moment; then the powers of Admiralty and Vice Admiralty courts were extended beyond their former limits; then our property, for the firſt time, was taken from us without our conſent; trial by juries in many caſes of property aboliſhed, and an innocent ſuitor laid under every poſſible diſadvantage in aſſerting his rights. Soon after, the obſolete ſtatute of Henry VIII. was revived, by reſolves of both Houſes of Parliament, by which Americans may be carried to England, and tried for offences alledged to be committed in America. In the 12th year of his Majeſty's reign, the charge of burning any of the King's ſhips or ſtores in America was expreſsly made triable in England, to the total excluſion of a jury of the vicinage. The acts reſpecting Maſſachuſetts Bay are too recent to need particular enumeration; their charter privileges, their juſtice, trade, and government, are wholly ſubverted, without obſerving the common forms of juſtice. What has been their caſe may be that of every other province; and let me obſerve, that innocence is a poor protection when no opportunity is given to manifeſt it. What opinion now, my fellow citizens, ought you to form of an author, who calls an oppoſition to theſe meaſures an "Utopian ſcheme, quickened into publick life by an itch of ſuperiority and thirſt of applauſe, an infatuation overleaping all the ſober bounds of law and government, conducted by men who delight in the deſtruction of peace and good order, whoſe ſafety conſiſts in precipitating their country into anarchy and confuſion." Shameleſs falſehoods! calculated to impoſe on the weak and unwary, to foment thoſe diviſions, and bring on that ruin, upon which ſome men mean to build their own greatneſs. No, my dear fellow citizens, look round you, are the men you deputed to the late Congreſs, thoſe who have been active in committees of publick tranſactions, are they men of doubtful characters and deſperate fortunes? Are anarchy and confuſion required for their ſafety or eſtabliſhment in life? Is a bold ſtep for the reformation of government neceſſary to retrieve their characters? Have they been diſtinguiſhed for a ſpirit of enterpriſe, wickedneſs, and folly, on other occaſions?

The man whoſe ſignature is a friend to the conſtitution, and whoſe ſentiments are in ſuch uniſon with our author, ſhall determine theſe queſtions; for he muſt have ſuppoſed them applicable to this province, or their publication here was idle. To arraign the juſtice of a cauſe, to entangle the honeſt mind in doubts and difficulties, to cut off all hopes and proſpects of ſucceſs, to paint in terrible colours events which have happened in diſſimular caſes, and conceal the happy iſſue of ſimular ſtruggles, are arts which will be practiſed, and againſt which we ought to be particularly guarded. I have attempted to vindicate the former, and in ſome future paper ſhall endeavour to ſhow that if unanimity accompanies our oppoſition we have the utmoſt reaſon to hope that ſucceſs will crown the work, and though we ſhall continue a dependent, we ſhall be a free and happy people.

Concordia res parvæ creſcunt.

CAMILLUS.

SALEM, *February* 28.

LAST Sabbath the peace of the town was diſturbed by the coming of a regiment of the King's troops, the particulars relative to which are as follows: A tranſport arrived at Marblehead, apparently manned as uſual. Between two and three o'clock (as ſoon as the people had gone to meeting) the decks were covered with ſoldiers, who having loaded, and fixed their bayonets, landed with great deſpatch, and inſtantly marched off, ſome of the inhabitants ſuſpecting they were bound to Salem, to ſeize ſome materials there, preparing for an artillery, deſpatched ſeveral meſſengers to inform us of it. Theſe materials were on the north ſide of the North river, and to come at them it was neceſſary to croſs a bridge, one part of which was made to draw up to let veſſels paſs. The inhabitants kept a look out for the appearance of the troops. The van guard arrived, and took their rout down town as far as the Long wharf; perhaps to decoy the inhabitants thither, away from the place to which the main body was deſtined. The main body arrived ſoon after and halted a few minutes by the town houſe. It is ſaid inquiry was immediately made by ſome of the officers, for a half brother of Colonel Browne, the mandamus Counſellor. Be this as it may, he was ſoon whiſpering in the Colonel's ear, in the front of the regiment, and when he parted from the Colonel the regiment marched with a quick pace towards the North bridge; juſt before their entering upon which the bridge was pulled up. The regiment however puſhed on till they came to the bridge, not obſerving (as it ſeemed) that it was drawn up. The Colonel expreſſed ſome ſurprize; and turned about, ordered an officer to face his company to a body of men ſtanding on the wharf on the other ſide the drawbridge, and to fire. One of our townſmen (who had kept alongſide the Colonel from the time he marched from his own houſe) told him he had better not fire, that he had no right to fire without farthur orders, and if you do fire, (ſaid he) you will be all dead men. The company neither faced nor fired. The Colonel retired to the center of the regiment, aſſembled his officers, and held a conſultation; which being ended he advanced a little, and declared he would maintain his ground, and go over the bridge if it was a month firſt. The ſame townſman replied, he might ſtay there as long as he pleaſed, no one cared for that. The half brother before mentioned (it is ſaid) made towards the bridge, but ſeeing the draw-bridge up ſaid, "It is all over with us." He has ſince diſappeared. Mean while two large gundolas that lay aground (for it was low water) were ſcuttled, leſt they ſhould croſs the channel in them. But whilſt one Gentleman, with his aſſiſtants, were ſcuttling his own gundola, a party of about twenty ſoldiers jumped into it, and with their bayonets charged againſt our unarmed townſmen (ſome of whom they pricked)

compelled them to quit it; but before this a ſufficient hole was made in the bottom. This attack of the ſoldiers, and ſome other occurrences, occaſioned a little bickering, but by the interpoſition of ſome of the inhabitants, the diſputes ſubſided. At length ſome Gentlemen aſked the Colonel what was his deſign in making this movement, and why he would croſs the bridge? He ſaid I have orders to croſs it, and he would croſs it if he loſt his life with the lives of all his men. And aſked why the King's highway was obſtructed? He was told it was not the King's road, but the property of the inhabitants, who had a right to do what they pleaſed with it. Finally the Colonel ſaid he muſt go over, and if the bridge was let down ſo as he might paſs, he pledged his honour he would not march above thirty rods beyond it, and then immediately return.

The regiment had now been at the bridge about an hour and an half; and every thing being ſecured, the inhabitants directed the bridge might be let down. The regiment immediately paſſed over, marched a few rods, returned, and with great expedition went back to Marblehead, where they went on board the tranſport without delay. When all the circumſtances are conſidered, there can remain no doubt that the ſole purpoſe of this manœuvre was to ſteal away the artillery materials.

It is regretted that an officer of Col. Leſlie's acknowledged worth, ſhould be obliged, in obedience to his orders, to come upon ſo pitiful an errand. Various reports were ſpread abroad reſpecting the troops; the country was alarmed, and one company arrived in arms from Danvers, juſt as the troops left the town. We immediately diſpatched meſſengers to the neighbouring towns, to ſave them the trouble of coming in; but the alarm flew like lightning (and fame, doubtleſs, magnified the firſt ſimple reports) ſo that great numbers were in arms, and ſome on their march, before our meſſengers arrived.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 13.

ON the 7th inſtant as George Taylor, of Wilmington, in his own ſhallop, was on his paſſage from thence to this city, he was boarded by a party of ruffians from the King's armed ſchooner the Diana, commanded by Captain Greaves (Nephew to Admiral Greaves now at Boſton) who brought Taylor too, and on boarding him demanded what he had on board, to which he anſwered only rum and limes, but civilly told them they might go down and look; they then demanded his papers, which were produced authentick, but this not ſatisfying them they entered the cabbin, wherein was ſeveral hundred pounds caſh, which Taylor, no doubt, juſtly thinking proper to have his eye toward, went after them to the cabbin door without going down; whereupon he was immediately menaced and inſulted as ſuſpecting the honour of the King's men, and although he made no other than a moderate civil reply, as ſeveral paſſengers on board can teſtify, he was immediately furiouſly attacked and knocked down, where he was beaten in a moſt inhuman manner, till the deck was beſmeared with blood, and at the ſame time ſhamefully inſulted with the infernal language common to ſuch crews, (and which but for offending the civilized ear might be repeated) they then threatened to throw him overboard and drown him, took the command of his boat, and after gratifying their malice by towing her about in the river, took her along ſide the ſchooner, where the illuſtrious Captain detained her a conſiderable time, inſulting and abuſing the ſkipper, and juſtifying and applauding the conduct of his heroick men, who had thus brought him a common ſhallop with two or three men on board, without the leaſt appearance of clandeſtine conduct. After the gallant Captain with his crew had ſomewhat glutted their rancour, they diſmiſſed the ſhallop, but Taylor was ſo wounded and abuſed that he was not able to conduct her; yet, by the aſſiſtance of thoſe on board, ſhe was got up to this city, and he afterwards conveyed home to Wilmington, where he lay dangerouſly ill.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 24.

LAST week the Thomas, Capt. Blaws, ſailed for Boſton with 1500 buſhels of corn, being the contribution of the inhabitants of York county to our diſtreſſed brethren in that town.

We are informed that ADIEL MILBY, Eſq; one of the Repreſentatives for Northampton county, being out a ſhooting, and having ſtopped, leant on his gun, which by ſome accident went off, and killed him on the ſpot.

The Minerva, Leitch, and Ocean Ewing, from Glaſgow, are arrived in James river.

Deaths.] Mr. WILLIAM BROADNAX, of Suſſex county; he was a very worthy man, and is much lamented by all his friends and acquaintances.

JOSEPH LANE, Eſq; attorney at law, of Halifax, North Carolina; a Gentleman of unblemiſhed reputation, and a worthy member of ſociety.

Mrs PRISCILLA DAWSON, of this city, at the houſe of Mr. William Daingerfield near Frederickſburg.

Mr. EDWARD AMBLER, of Jameſtown.

To Mr. PURDIE.

SIR,

THE author of the piece in your paper, addreſſed to the Provincial Congreſs of Virginia, having written in the heat of reſentment, on the firſt news of the conduct of the Council and Aſſembly of New York; and having been ſince aſſured, from the beſt authority, that the majority of the former are men of ſo good perſonal characters, as to be incapable of doing injury intentionally to their country. He begs leave publickly to retract the harſh terms he has applyed to theſe gentlemen, and to impute the unhappy ſtep they have taken to errour and ſeduction, not to any ſiniſter deſigns. One Gentleman in particular, who has large dealings in this country, he has heard ſo great a character of, in the article of integrity and benevolence, as to render it impoſſible that he ſhould do any thing inimical to the community, unleſs deceived into it by other men. The Gentleman I allude to is Mr. Wallace.

To the Honourable Peyton Randolph, Richard Bland, Edmund Pendleton, Richard Henry Lee, Patrick Henry, George Waſhington, and Benjamin Harriſon, *Eſquires, Delegates from Virginia to the late General Congreſs.*

The ADDRESS *of the freeholders and inhabitants of the county of* Botetourt.

WE the freeholders and inhabitants of the county of Botetourt, aſſembled at the courthouſe, taking into our conſideration the unhappy diſputes which at preſent ſubſiſt between Great Britain and America, and being greatly alarmed at the dangerous and unconſtitutional meaſures adopted by Adminiſtration, with reſpect to the colonies, beg leave now to addreſs you as the guardians of our rights and privileges.

Pleaſe, therefore, to accept our moſt ſincere and grateful acknowledgments for your ſteady and patriotick conduct, in the ſupport of American liberty, at the late General Congreſs. And we aſſure you that although the alarming ſituation of our frontiers, for ſome time paſt, hath prevented our cooperating with our fellow ſubjects, in their laudable efforts to obtain redreſs of our common grievances, we highly approve of the plan you have adopted for that purpoſe, and ſhall moſt cheerfully abide by your reſolutions.

As you have ſo fully and clearly aſcertained the rights and liberties of American ſubjects, we have nothing to add on that head. We are happy to find our ſentiments entirely correſpond with yours, becauſe in theſe ſentiments we are determined to live and die.

We are too ſenſible of the ineſtimable privileges, enjoyed by ſubjects under the Britiſh conſtitution, ever to wiſh for a change while the free enjoyments of thoſe bleſſings can be ſecured to us; but, on the contrary, can juſtly boaſt of our loyalty and affection to our moſt gracious ſovereign, and of our readineſs in riſking our lives, when ever it has been found neceſſary, for the defence of his perſon and government.

But ſhould a wicked and tyrannical Miniſtry, under the ſanction of a venal and corrupt Parliament, perſiſt in acts of injuſtice and violence towards us, they only muſt be anſwerable for the conſequences. Liberty is ſo ſtrongly impreſſed on our hearts, that we cannot think of parting with it but with our lives. Our duty to God, our country, ourſelves, and our poſterity, all forbid it. We therefore ſtand prepared for every contingency.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To be SOLD, *on the* 13*th of* April, *at the late dwelling plantation of Col.* Burges Smith, *deceaſed, in* Lancaſter *county*,

TWENTY FIVE choice *Virginia* born SLAVES, conſiſting of men, women, and children, among which is an extraordinary good blackſmith, who alſo underſtands boat building, an elegant new chariot, and harneſs for four Horſes, to drive with or without a box, all the houſehold and kitchen furniture, the ſtocks of cattle, ſheep and hogs, ſeveral horſes, about fifty barrels of Indian corn, fifty buſhels of wheat, and a few hhds. of tobacco. Credit till the 10th day of May 1776, giving bond and approved ſecurity, to bear intereſt from the date, if not then punctually diſcharged. All perſons having demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to give them in, before the day of the ſale, properly authenticated, ſpecifying the dignity thereof.

PPILIP SMITH,
2 BURGES BALL, Adm.
THOMAS B. GRIFFIN,

For SALE,

THE high blooded horſe DOTTEREL. He is full fifteen hands three inches high, and remarkable for the ſtrength and beauty of his form, being in *every* reſpect worthy of his high deſcent, which is from the beſt ſtock in *England*, as may be ſeen by his pedigree in the hand writing, and ſigned by, Sir *John Pennington* who bred him. The Gentlemen of the turf are well acquainted with *Dotterel's* performances in *Great Britain*, and that he was eſteemed the ſwifteſt horſe in *England* (*Eclipſe* excepted) He is remarkable ſure for getting colts, and they are uncommonly beautifull and fit for the turf or the road. The above mentioned pedigree may be ſeen, and the terms of ſale made known, to any perſon inclined to purchaſe, by applying to the Stewart at *Stratford*, the ſeat of the late Honourable *Philip Ludwell Lee*, Eſq; in *Weſtmoreland* county.

THERE is now in my care at Col. *Landon Carter's* plantation, in *York* county, known by the name of *Rippen Hall*, a negro fellow named HARRY. He formerly belonged to Mr. *Richard Booker*, who ſold him to Mr *Joſeph Atkin*, and by Mr. *Atkin* he was ſold to Mr. *Michael Little* of *North Carolina*. As I was obliged, in taking the ſaid negro, to ſhoot him, and have been at a good deal of expenſe in having him cured, I ſhould be glad the owner would apply for him as ſoon as poſſible, pay charges, and take him away.

WILLIAM JACKSON.

To the FREEMEN *of* VIRGINIA.

Committee Chamber, *March* 6, 1775.

TRUSTING to your ſure reſentment againſt the enemies of your country, we the COMMITTEE, elected by *ballot* for the *borough* of NORFOLK, hold up for your juſt indignation Mr. *John Brown*, merchant, of this place. We are fully ſenſible of the great caution with which publick cenſure ſhould be inflicted; and, at all times, are heartily diſpoſed to accompliſh the great deſign of the aſſociation, by the gentle methods of reaſon and perſuaſion. But an unhappy proneneſs to

unmanly equivocation, which has so much distinguished Mr. *Brown*, and for which he has, in more than one instance, been censured by the voice of the people, added to the present manifest discovery of his secret and most direct attempt to defeat the measures of the congress, in the case now before us, and of some very unjustifiable steps taken to conceal his disingenuous conduct, hath precluded us from the milder methods we would wish to adopt, and compelled us to give the publick the following narration: On Thursday the 2d of March, this committee were informed of the arrival of the brig *Fanny*, Capt. *Watson*, with a number of SLAVES for Mr. *Brown*; and, upon inquiry, it appeared that they were shipped from Jamaica as his property, and on his account, that he had taken great pains to *conceal* their arrival from the knowledge of the committee, and that the shipper of the *slaves*, Mr. *Brown*'s correspondents, and the Captain of the vessel, were all fully apprised of the continental prohibition against that article. These circumstances induced a suspicion that Mr. *Brown* had given orders for the *slaves* himself, which he positively *denied*, asserting that he had expressly *forbidden* his correspondents to send any, as being contrary to the association, for the truth of which he appealed to his own letter book. The Secretary being desired, at the request of Mr. Brown, to attend him to inspect the orders said to have been given, reported, that he had had some slight and hasty glances at letters, written between the middle of December and beginning of January, and was sorry to say he had seen one directed to Mr. Henderson, and another to Mr. Livingston, both of the date of December, and a third to Messrs. Campbells, of the first of January, *all containing positive and particular orders for remittances to be made him in slaves*, at the same time hinting the necessity of *secrecy*, as it is an article, he writes, he could not *avowedly* deal in. The Secretary also reported, that he had seen a postscript, written a few days after the determination of this committee, directing the return of a *slave* imported from Antigua, in which postscript Mr. *Brown* writes his correspondent to send him *no more* than *two negro lads*, as it would be *dangerous* to *sell them* here. But his orders to his other correspondents appear to have been so positive that they were complied with, notwithstanding his friend writes him that good *slaves* would sell to more advantage in Jamaica than in Virginia. From the whole of this transaction, therefore, we the *committee* for *Norfolk borough*, do give it as our *unanimous* opinion that the said *John Brown has wilfully and perversely violated the continental association*, to which he had, with his own hand, subscribed obedience, and that agreeable to the eleventh article we are bound "forthwith to publish the truth of "the case, to the end that all such foes "to the rights of British America may be "publickly known, and universally con-"temned, as the enemies of American "liberty, and that every person may "henceforth break off all dealings with "him."

Matthew Phripp, Chairman. *James Taylor. John Hutchings. John Lawrence. Joseph Hutchings. Thomas Newton*, Jun. *Thomas Ritson. John Boush. James Holt. Niel Jamieson. Robert Taylor. Thomas Claiborne. Samuel Inglis.*

Extract from the minutes.

WILLIAM DAVIES, Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALL persons are hereby forbid hunting, or ranging, on the lands of *Samuel Martin*, Esq; or Col. *Lewis Burwell Martin*, in the counties of *Goochland*, or *Albemarle*. 2‖

SLOE

WILL begin to cover on the first day of *April*, at my farm near *York*, for 10s. a leap, or 40s. the season. There will be a pasture for the mares, and great care taken of them, but I cannot be answerable for any that may stray. As it will be inconvenient to collect so small a sum from each individual, it is expected that the money shall be sent with the mares, or they will not be received.

THOMAS NELSON, Junior.

REGULUS

STANDS at my plantation in *Chesterfield* county, near the falls of *James* river, and will cover mares at 20s. a leap, or 3l. the season. Pasturage gratis, but I will not be liable for any that may be stolen, or get away.

2 DAVID PATTESON.

THREE months ago I purchased, from the executors of *Littlebury Hardiman*, a negro woman named RACHEL, formerly Mr. *Hardiman*'s cook, since which I have not seen her. I am informed she has a husband at one of Col. *Carter*'s quarters on *James* river, through whose benevolence I imagine she is now harboured. Whoever brings her to me, at *Drummond*'s *Neck*, near *Cowles* ferry, shall receive 30s. or 20s. if conveyed to *Charles City* prison. I am determined not to dispose of her, and will sue any who entertain her.

6 JOHN AYLETT.

TAKEN up, in *Culpeper*, a middle sized red Cow, with some white on her rump and belly, branded on each horn IWH, and on the hip with something resembling a W. She had with her a cow CALF, near the same colour, with a star in its forehead. Posted, and appraised, the cow and calf, to 2l. 7s. 6d.

‖ ELIZABETH POLLAD.

FIFTY VERY LIKELY

SLAVES

Among them some valuable tradesmen, will be sold at *Richmond* fair, for ready money, by the SHERIFF of *King William* county. ‖

RAPPAHANNOCK, *March* 11, 1775.

JUST *arrived, the* Justitia, *Captain* Kidd, *with about* 130 *healthy servants, men, women, and boys, among whom are many tradesmen, such as carpenters and joiners, bricklayers and plaisterers, shoemakers, barbers and hair-dressers, several weavers, cutlers, curriers, bakers, a tanner, a tailor and staymaker, a blacksmith, a painter, a printer, a bookbinder, a miller, a stocking weaver, a schoolmaster, a hatter, a silk dyer, and others. There are also many farmers, and country labourers, Gentlemens servants*, &c. &c. *The sale will commence at* Leeds *town, on* Wednesday *the* 22d *instant* (March) *and be continued until all are sold. A reasonable credit will be allowed, the purchasers giving bond, with approved security, to*

2 THOMAS HODGE.

TAKEN up, in *Prince William*, a middle sized BULL, four years old, with a white face, a white list down his back and belly, the other part red, marked with a crop and slit in the left ear, and a half spade on the under side of the right ear. Posted, and appraised to 30s.

HENRY HOLECLOUGH.

TAKEN up, in *Brunswick*, a small bay Horse about ten years old, four feet one inch high, some white hairs in his forehead, is hip-shot, and branded on the near buttock S. Posted, and appraised to 40s. ALEXANDER WATSON.

To be SOLD,

SUNDRY LOTS in the town of *Blandford*, one of which has a good dwelling-house upon it, with three rooms below and two above, a good cellar, all convenient outhouses, and a garden. The others are unimproved, but very good situations. Likewise a tract of LAND in the county of *Amherst*, containing 1100 acres. It is exceeding fine tobacco land, and in good order for cropping, with all necessary houses upon it. This land may be seen by applying to Mr. *William Lee*, who lives in the county, and the terms made known by applying to Mr. *John Baird*, merchant in *Blandford*, or the subscriber.

4‖ ALEXANDER GORDON.

GOODE'S BRIDGE, *Chesterfield, March* 8.

THE noted *English* horse JANUS is in great perfection. He stands at my house, and covers at 5l. the season, or 40s. the leap. Mares that go by the season shall be covered night and morning, provided no other mare interferes. The leap money to be paid at the stable door. I have rented a large pasture for the use of the mares gratis. I will not be liable for any of the mares that get away. The season expires the 15th day of *August* next.

‖ JOHN GOODE.

FREDERICKSBURG, *Feb.* 24, 1775.

HAVING for some time established a manufactory as a SADDLER in all its branches, in the town of *Falmouth*, I find it requisite to give my personal attendance chiefly at that place, and therefore have appointed Mr. *Edward Simpson*, a person of integrity, and a master workman, to superintend my shop in this town, and hope for the continuance of the favours received of my customers, either here or at *Falmouth*.----I want a journeyman *well recommended*, who is acquainted with the harness branch of my profession; and *I hereby notify* a certain *John Green*, now of this town, who was formerly in my employ, to refrain from deluding and assisting my workmen with horses in order to remove them from their engagements with me. ‖ RICHARD LEWIS.

For SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in *Caroline* county, near *Newmarket*, containing about 3000 acres of well timbered land, having thereon two plantations, in good repair, with proper and convenient edifices for farming, or making tobacco. For terms apply to the subscriber.

(tf) JOHN BAYLOR.

For SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in *Caroline* county, contiguous to *Mattapony*, containing about 2000 acres of well timbered land, the property of Mr. *Robert Baylor*. The terms may be known by applying to Mr. *Nathaniel Burwell* in *King William*, Mr. *John Armistead* in *Caroline*, or Mr. *John Baylor*, Executors. (tf)

To be LET *upon easy* RENTS, *for lives*,

A QUANTITY of LAND in *Warwick* county, in small parcels; the houses to be built, and improvements made, either by the subscriber or the lessor, as may be agreed on.

W. M. CARY.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 8, 1775.

LENT to some of my acquaintances in this city, *The Country Cousins*, and *The Memoirs of Count de Forbes*. The favour will be gratefully acknowledged, if the person, in whose possession the above mentioned books are, would be so obliging as to send them to

4‖ WILLIAM DAWSON.

ARTICLES of Intelligence, Essays, Advertisements, &c. are thankfully received for this Paper, the Price of which is 12*s.* 6*d.* per Annum, Advertisements inserted as usual. PRINTING WORK done with Care and Expedition, and on reasonable Terms.